



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

10/630,633

07/29/2003

Armin Breitenbach

6102-000068/US

9056

28997 7590 07/07/2010
HARNESS, DICKEY, & PIERCE, P.L.C
7700 Bonhomme, Suite 400
ST. LOUIS, MO 63105

EXAMINER

TRAN, SUSAN T

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1615

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

07/07/2010

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

Applicant requests that the restriction between Groups II and III be reconsidered. In view of Applicant's Remarks filed 04/23/10, the claims of Groups II and III are hereby rejoined and fully examined for patentability.

Because all claims of Groups II and III have been rejoined, **the restriction requirement as set forth in the Office action mailed on 12/24/09 is hereby withdrawn**. In view of the withdrawal of the restriction requirement as to the rejoined inventions, applicant(s) are advised that if any claim presented in a continuation or divisional application is anticipated by, or includes all the limitations of, a claim that is allowable in the present application, such claim may be subject to provisional statutory and/or nonstatutory double patenting rejections over the claims of the instant application. Once the restriction requirement is withdrawn, the provisions of 35 U.S.C. 121 are no longer applicable. See *In re Ziegler*, 443 F.2d 1211, 1215, 170 USPQ 129, 131-32 (CCPA 1971). See also MPEP § 804.01.

Applicant's election without traverse of Groups II and III (claims 18 and 20-25 in the reply filed on 04/23/10 is acknowledged.

Claims 1-16 and 26-31 have been withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made **without** traverse in the reply filed on 04/23/10.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 18 and 20-25 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 28-36 and 41 of copending Application No. 10/523908 ('908). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because application '908 claimed a transdermal therapeutic system (TTS) comprising a drug-containing hot-melt adhesive matrix produced by metering the drug into the solvent-free melt of the adhesive matrix at a temperature of 102°C-160°C. The TTS further comprises a drug and a softener (claims 28 and 31). Hot-melt adhesive includes amine-resistant silicone (claim 31). Softeners are found in claims 32 and 33. Drug include Rotigotine is found in claims 28, 29 and 42-44. Amount of drug is found in claims 34-36. Drug present in

Art Unit: 1615

form of a base is found in claim 37. Release profile is found in claims 46-48.

Accordingly, the present claims are anticipated by the claims of the '908 application.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 04/23/10 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that claims 18 and 20-25, are all directed to a method of preparing a TTS, whereas the pending claims under consideration of copending application Serial No. 10/523,908, *i.e.*, Claims 28-36 and 41, are all drawn to a TTS (*i.e.*, an article invention). Therefore, the provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection is no longer applicable to this application in view of the bifurcated subject matter claimed in each application. Reconsideration of this rejection is respectfully requested.

However, in response to Applicant's arguments, it is of note that claims 28-36 and 41 in the copending application are directed to a product-by-process claim, which require all the limitations steps of the present pending method claims. Accordingly, the obviousness double patenting rejection is maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 18 and 20-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ulman et al. EP 0663431 A2, in view of Schollmayer US 2004/0048779 A1.

Ulman teaches a silicone-based hot-melt pressure sensitive adhesive (PSA) system comprising heating the components in the system to a temperature above 100°C, preferably 150°C (page 5, lines 9-26). The hot-melt system further comprises active agent such as drug (page 5, lines 17-41).

Ulman does not teach the claimed active agent such as rotigotine.

Schollmayer teaches a silicone-based TTS comprising rotigotine (abstract).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to optimize the silicone-based hot melt PSA of Ulman using rotigotine as an active agent in view of the teaching of Schollmayer to obtain the claimed invention. This is because Schollmayer teaches the desirability to incorporate rotigotine in a silicone-based pressure sensitive adhesive system (paragraphs 0056 and 0070), and because Ulman teaches a silicone-based PSA that is useful for a wide variety of active agents.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 04/23/10 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Correspondence

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to S. Tran whose telephone number is (571) 272-0606. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30 am to 5:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert A. Wax can be reached on (571) 272-0623. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 1615

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/S. Tran/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1615